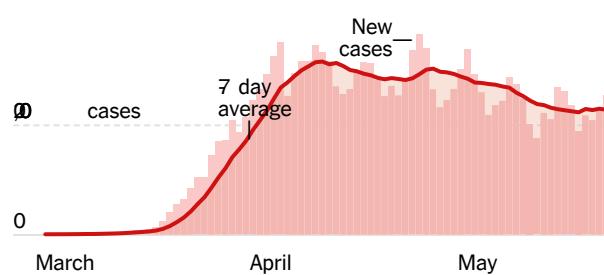


**EXHIBIT D**

# Coronavirus in the U.S.: Latest Map and Case Count

By The New York Times Updated May 22, 2020, 8:09 A.M. E.T.



TOTAL CASES

**15 million+**

DEATHS



Includes confirmed and probable cases where available



More than 1,500 people in the United States have been infected with the coronavirus and at least 100 have died, according to a New York Times database.

## Reported cases in the United States

Total cases

Deaths

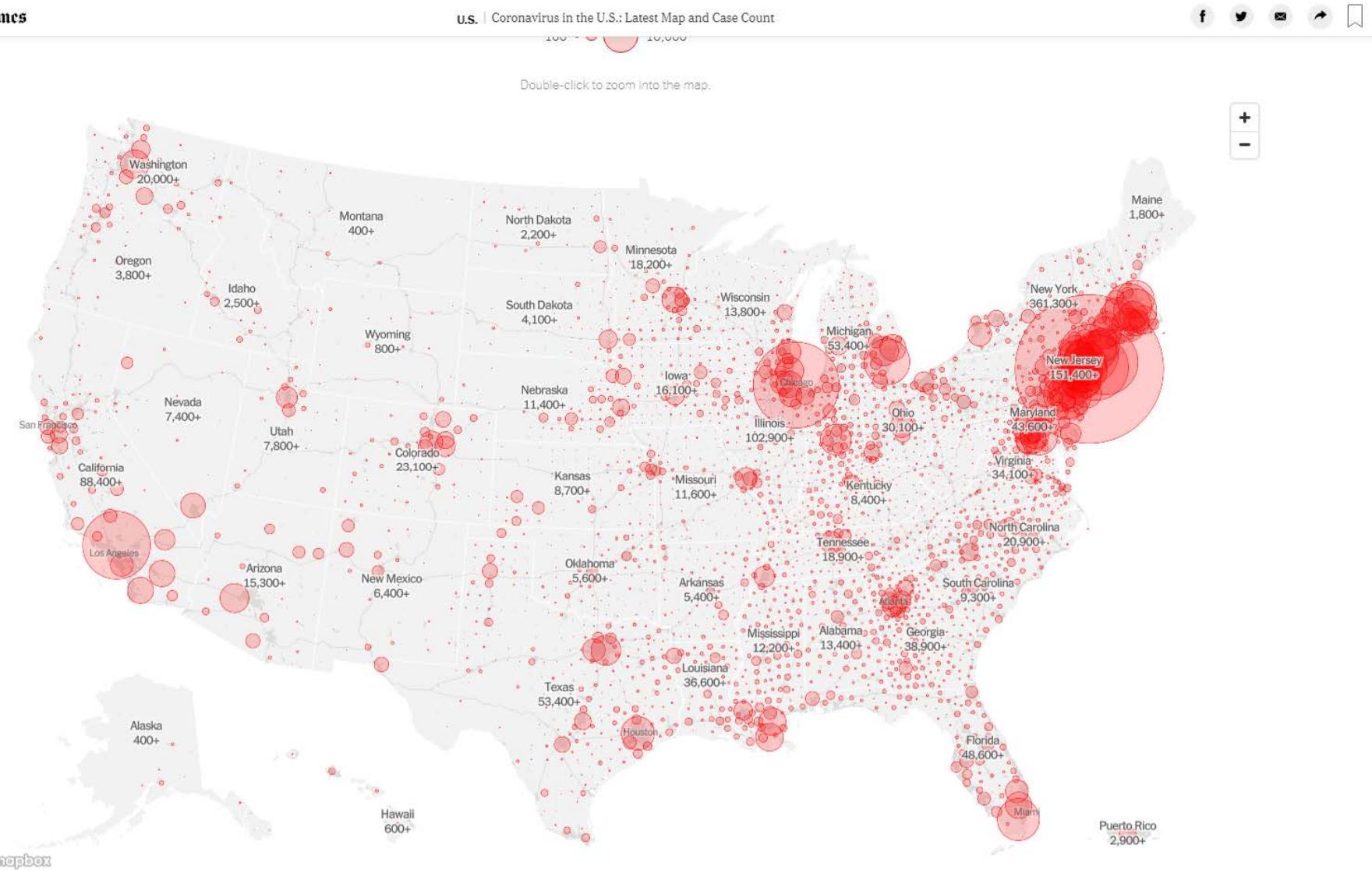
Per capita

Hot spots



## The New York Times

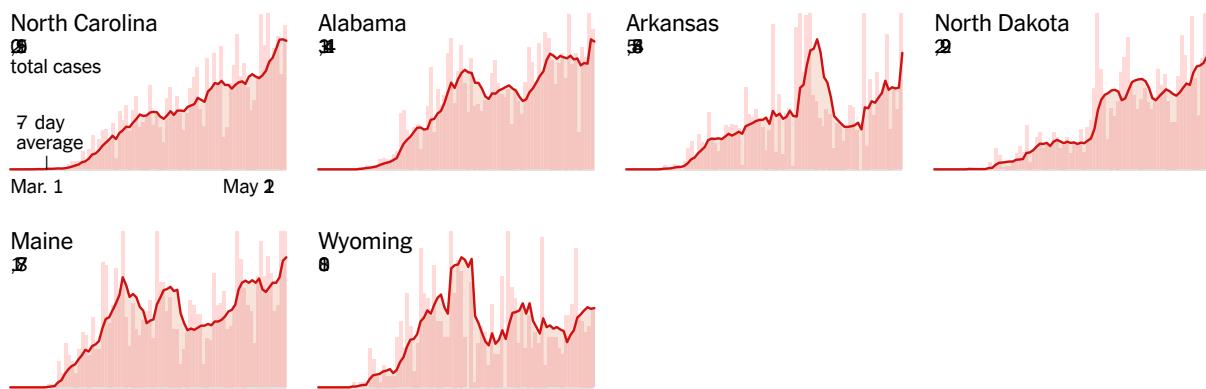
U.S. | Coronavirus in the U.S.: Latest Map and Case Count



Note: The map shows the known locations of coronavirus cases by county. For total cases and deaths: Circles are sized by the number of people there who have tested positive, which may differ from where they contracted the illness. For per capita: Parts of a county with a population density lower than 100 people per square mile are not shaded. Sources: State and local health agencies and hospitals.

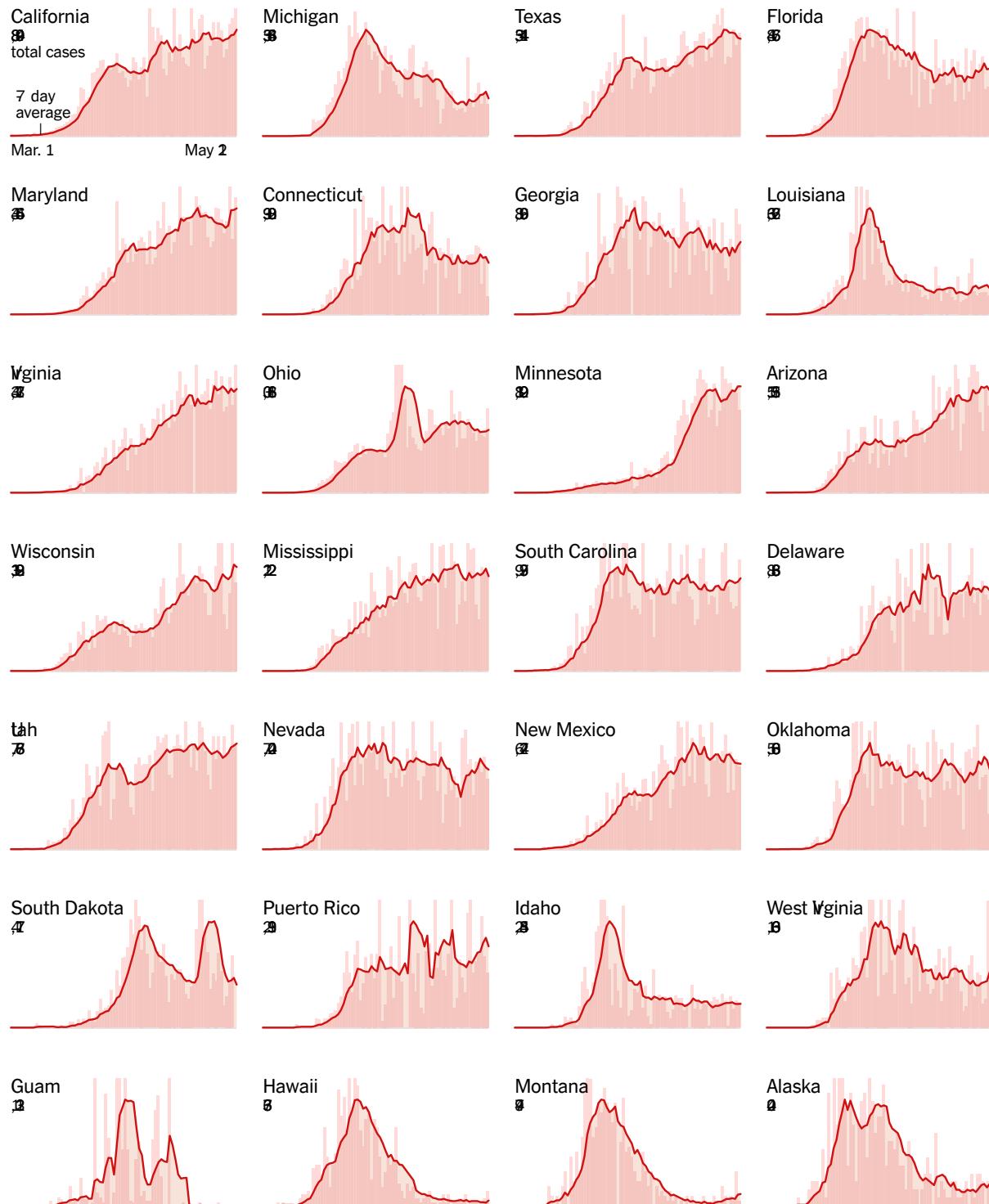
Though the numbers of new cases and deaths have started trending downward, the virus continues to circulate widely within the United States. As states move to partly reopen their economies, thousands of new cases are still being identified each day and true normalcy remains a distant vision. Every day, more beloved events are scrubbed from the calendar. There will be no *Asc ape* in Baltimore, no *Bfest* in suburban Chicago, no *Bayfront Reggae & World Music Festival* in northern Minnesota.

## What's increasing

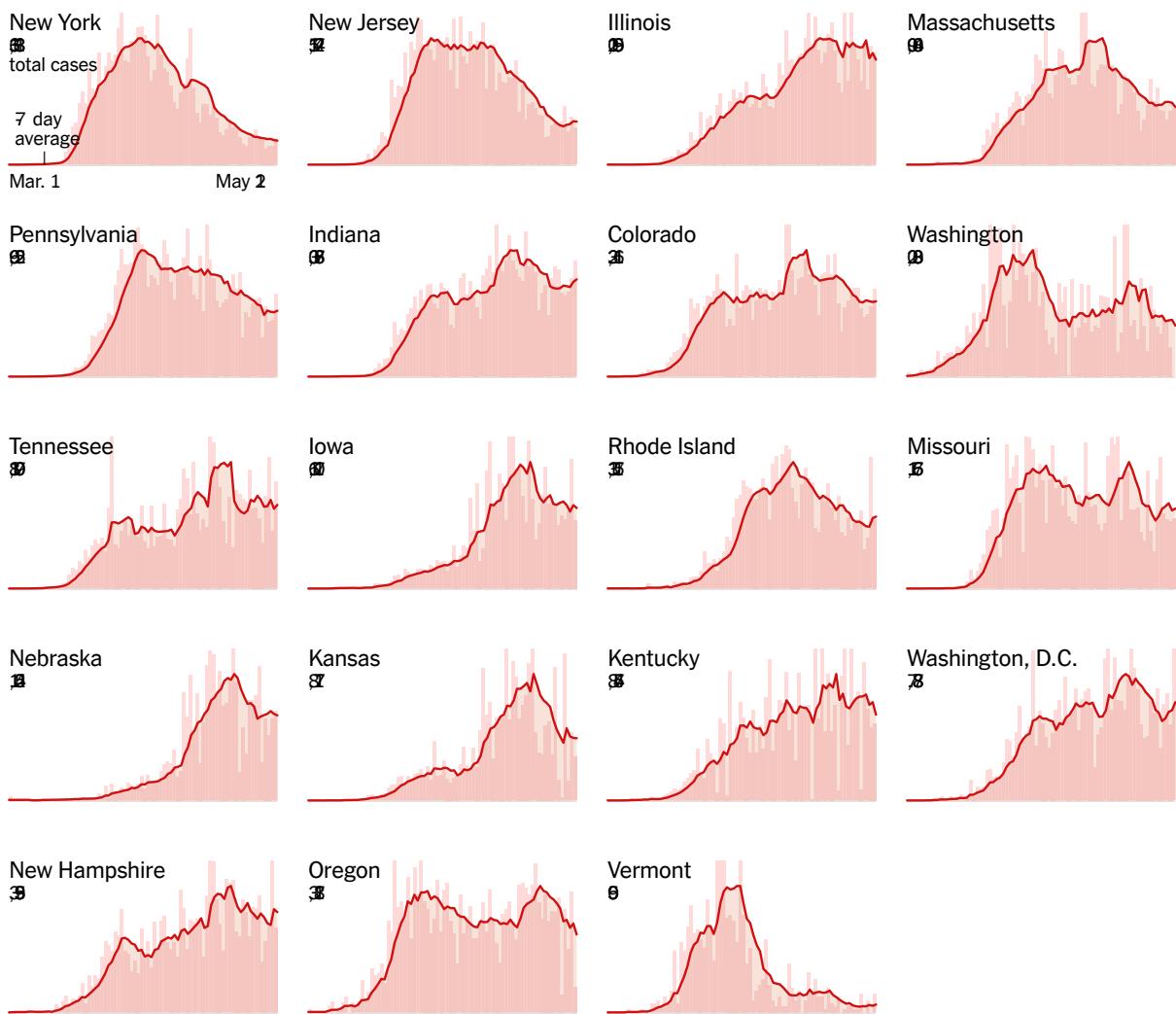


These states have had recent growth in newly reported cases over the last 40 days, in part because some have recently ramped up their testing capacity. The White House released criteria for states to reopen based on a “downward trajectory” of cases over the last 40 days, though it did not define how to measure the trajectory. Scales are adjusted for each state to make the curve more readable.

## What was the trend?



## Where is it spreading

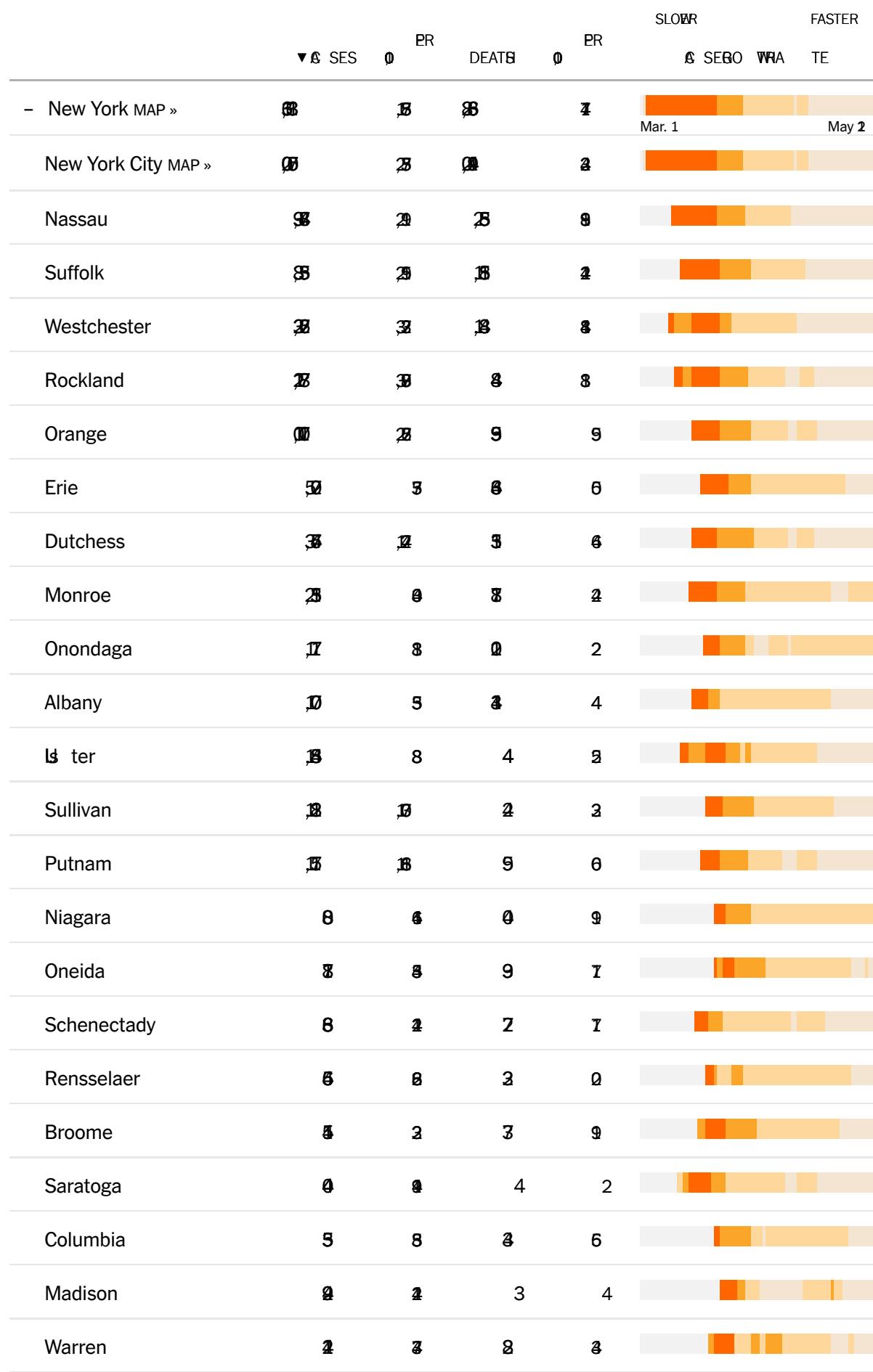


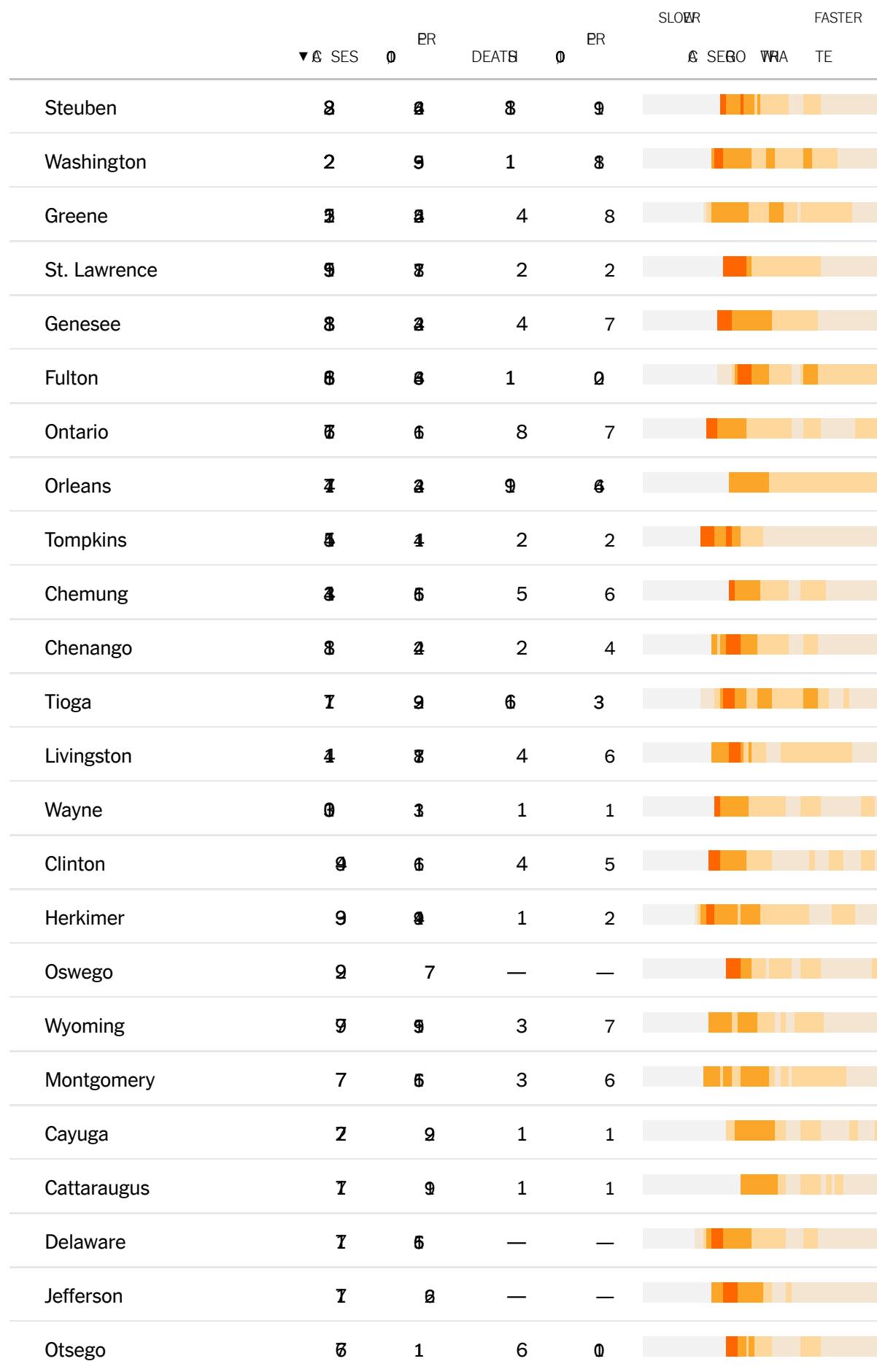
Note: States and territories are grouped according to how the seven-day average of new cases has changed from two weeks ago to today.

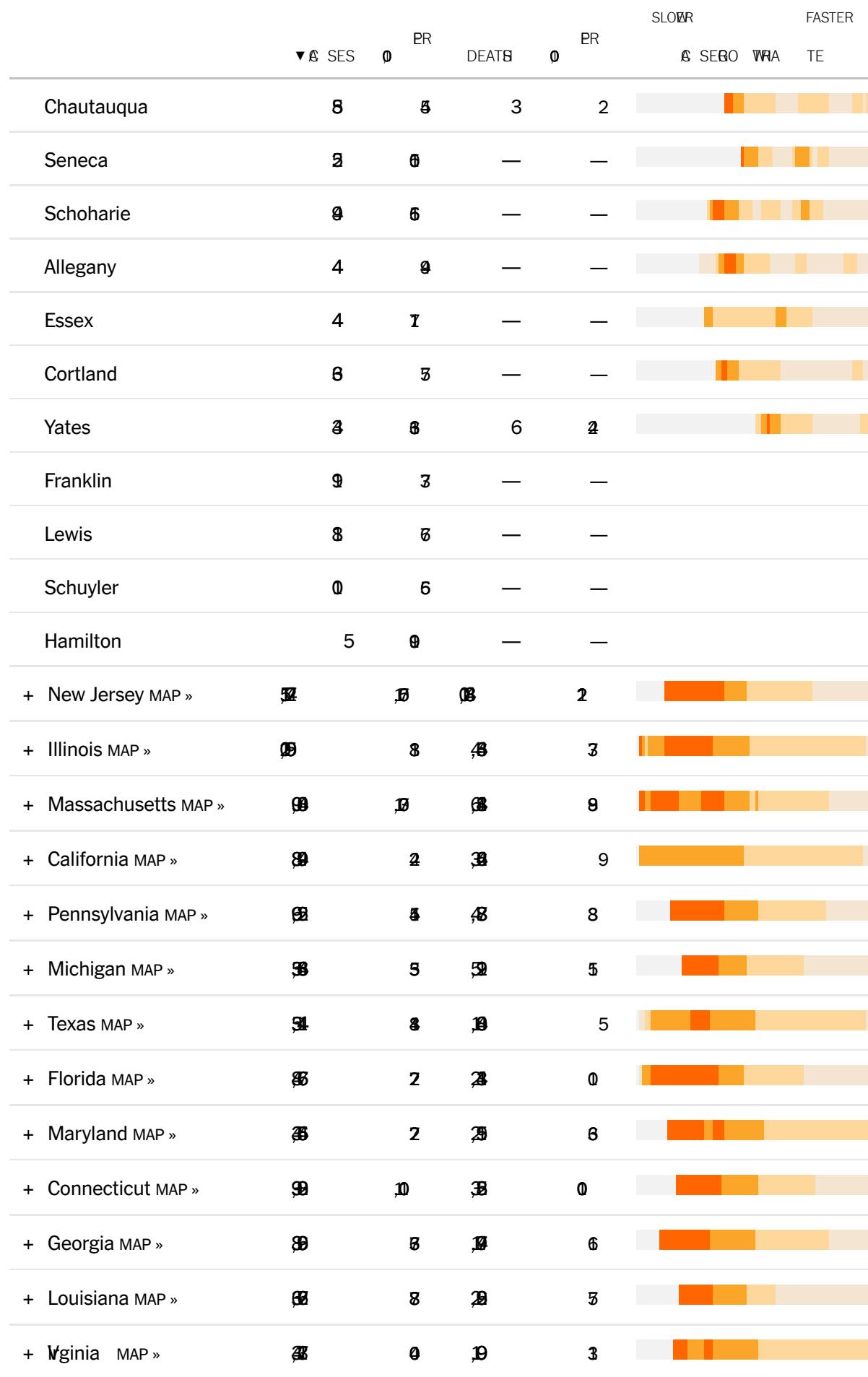
In late February, there were just a few dozen known cases in the United States, most of them linked to travel. But by late spring, the virus had torn through every state, infecting more people than the combined populations of Wyoming and Washington, D.C., and killing more Americans than can fit in an N.F.L. stadium. Despite some progress, new hotspots continue to emerge and hundreds more people are dying each day.

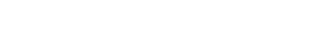
## Cases and deaths by state and county

[Show all](#)







	▼ SES	PR 0	DEATHS 0	PR 0	SLOWER SEBO	FASTER WRA	TE
+ Indiana MAP »	33	5	19	8			
+ Ohio MAP »	33	8	18	6			
+ Colorado MAP »	35	2	10	3			
+ North Carolina MAP »	29	9	3	7			
+ Washington MAP »	28	8	13	4			
+ Tennessee MAP »	30	8	3	5			
+ Minnesota MAP »	29	3	8	5			
+ Iowa MAP »	31	5	4	3			
+ Arizona MAP »	33	0	5	0			
+ Wisconsin MAP »	30	9	3	8			
+ Rhode Island MAP »	35	13	5	2			
+ Alabama MAP »	31	2	9	1			
+ Mississippi MAP »	22	4	6	9			
+ Missouri MAP »	15	9	6	1			
+ Nebraska MAP »	12	9	3	8			
+ South Carolina MAP »	29	2	4	8			
+ Kansas MAP »	27	0	9	7			
+ Kentucky MAP »	33	0	9	9			
- Delaware MAP »	38	8	3	3			
Sussex	40	12	1	5			
New Castle	35	6	4	0			
Kent	28	3	5	3			
blkown	6	—	1	—			
+ tah MAP »	78	2	9	3			

	▼ SES	PR 0	DEATHS 0	PR 0	SLOWER SEBO	FASTER WRA	TE
Washington, D.C. MAP »	78	10	2	8			
+ Nevada MAP »	72	2	8	2			
+ New Mexico MAP »	72	9	2	4			
+ Oklahoma MAP »	55	4	0	8			
+ Arkansas MAP »	53	8	0	4			
+ South Dakota MAP »	47	2	4	5			
+ New Hampshire MAP »	39	8	9	5			
+ Oregon MAP »	38	9	5	3			
+ Puerto Rico MAP »	29	9	2	4			
+ Idaho MAP »	23	2	7	4			
+ North Dakota MAP »	22	9	5	7			
+ Maine MAP »	18	4	3	5			
+ West Virginia MAP »	10	9	7	4			
Guam	13	6	6	4			
+ Vermont MAP »	0	2	5	9			
+ Wyoming MAP »	0	8	2	2			
+ Hawaii MAP »	5	5	1	1			
+ Montana MAP »	0	5	6	1			
+ Alaska MAP »	0	5	8	1			
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	6	6	6			
Northern Mariana Islands	2	3	2	4			

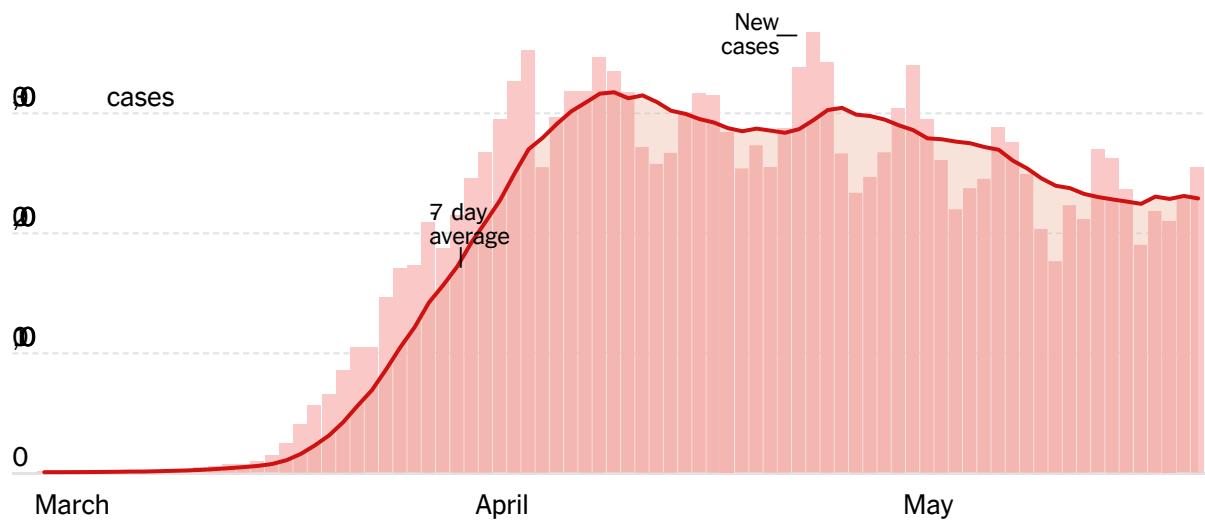
Show less

Note: Growth rate shows how frequently the number of cases has doubled over the previous seven days. The fastest rate color shows when cases are doubling in less than 3 days, while the slowest rate color shows when cases are doubling much more slowly, once every 9 days or longer. Growth rate not shown for counties with fewer than 2 cases.

See our live coverage of the coronavirus outbreak for the latest news.

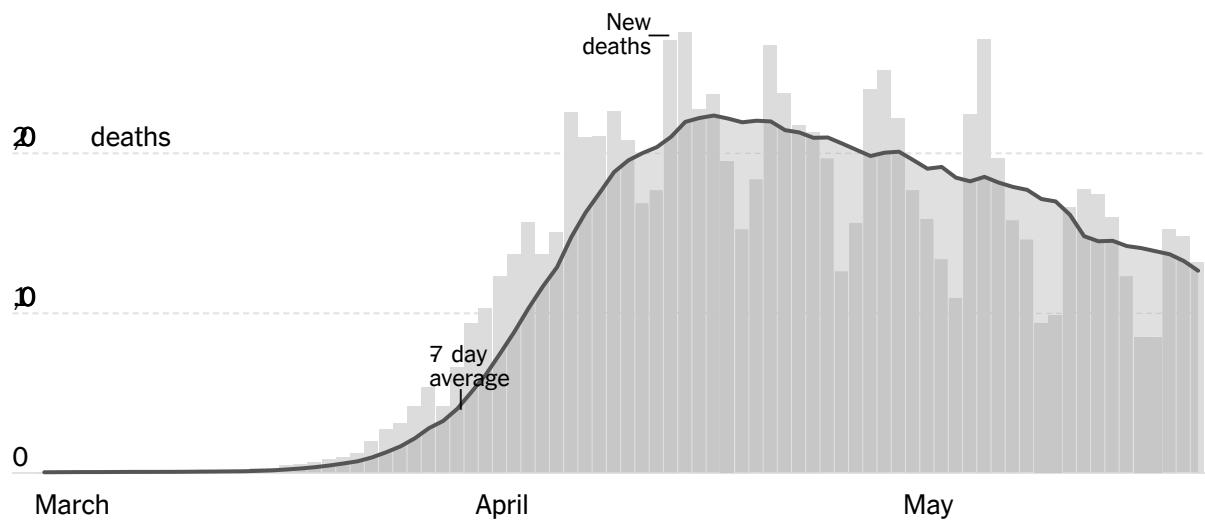
American life has been fundamentally reordered because of the virus. Concerts, parades and baseball games have been called off. Unemployment claims have spiked. Some governors have imposed quarantine requirements on Americans who cross state lines. As even as states begin to reopen, officials have warned that the virus was likely to remain a persistent threat.

### New reported cases by day in the United States



Note: The seven-day average is the average of a day and the previous six days of data.

### New reported deaths by day in the United States



The New York Times has found that official tallies in the United States and in more than a dozen other countries have undercounted deaths during the coronavirus outbreak because of limited testing availability.

The New York Times is engaged in a comprehensive effort to track the details of every coronavirus case in the United States, collecting information from federal, state and local officials around the clock. The numbers in this article are being updated several times a day based on the latest information our journalists are gathering from around the country. The Times has made that data public in hopes of helping researchers and policymakers as they seek to slow the pandemic and prevent future ones.

See our maps tracking the coronavirus outbreak around the world.

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## Businesses are opening

A few states have started to reopen their economies in some capacity. But the number of businesses that are back open varies widely from state to state and even county to county.

“You have different governors doing different things,” said Andrew Noymer, an associate professor of public health at the University of California, Irvine. “There will be states that open too soon or states that are too conservative. It is hard to thread the needle.”

In New Jersey, which has the second-most cases per capita, residents remained largely on lockdown, with only certain industries allowed to resume operations. In Connecticut, offices were allowed to open, with masks required and layouts adjusted to ensure social distancing. And in Alaska, where relatively few cases have been identified, but where several visiting workers have tested positive in recent days, restaurants, gyms and other businesses were preparing to return to full capacity.

“It will all be open,” Gov. Mike DeWine of Ohio said, just like it was prior to the virus.”

Many states began to reopen despite not meeting White House guidelines for progress against the virus. And some, like Texas and Minnesota, relaxed restrictions even as case numbers rose.

But governors in more restrictive states have faced increasing pressure, including in Illinois, where some Republican legislators sued the Democratic governor, and in Michigan, where a man in Detroit was accused of threatening to kill the Democratic governor and attorney general.

“We understand that these times can be stressful and upsetting for many people,” Kym Worthy, the elected prosecutor in Detroit, said in a statement announcing those charges. “But we will not and cannot tolerate threats like these against any public official who are carrying out their duties as efficiently as they can.”

Despite troubling trend lines in places like Arizona and Arkansas, and persistently high case numbers in Chicago and Los Angeles, the reopenings took place amid encouraging signs. Reports of new cases have been steady or declining in most states, even as testing becomes more widely available. Around Detroit and New Orleans, where explosive growth stretched hospitals early in the pandemic, the situation has improved dramatically in recent weeks. In Hawaii and Vermont, few new cases are being spotted. And in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which have some of the highest per-capita infection rates, cases have been trending downward.

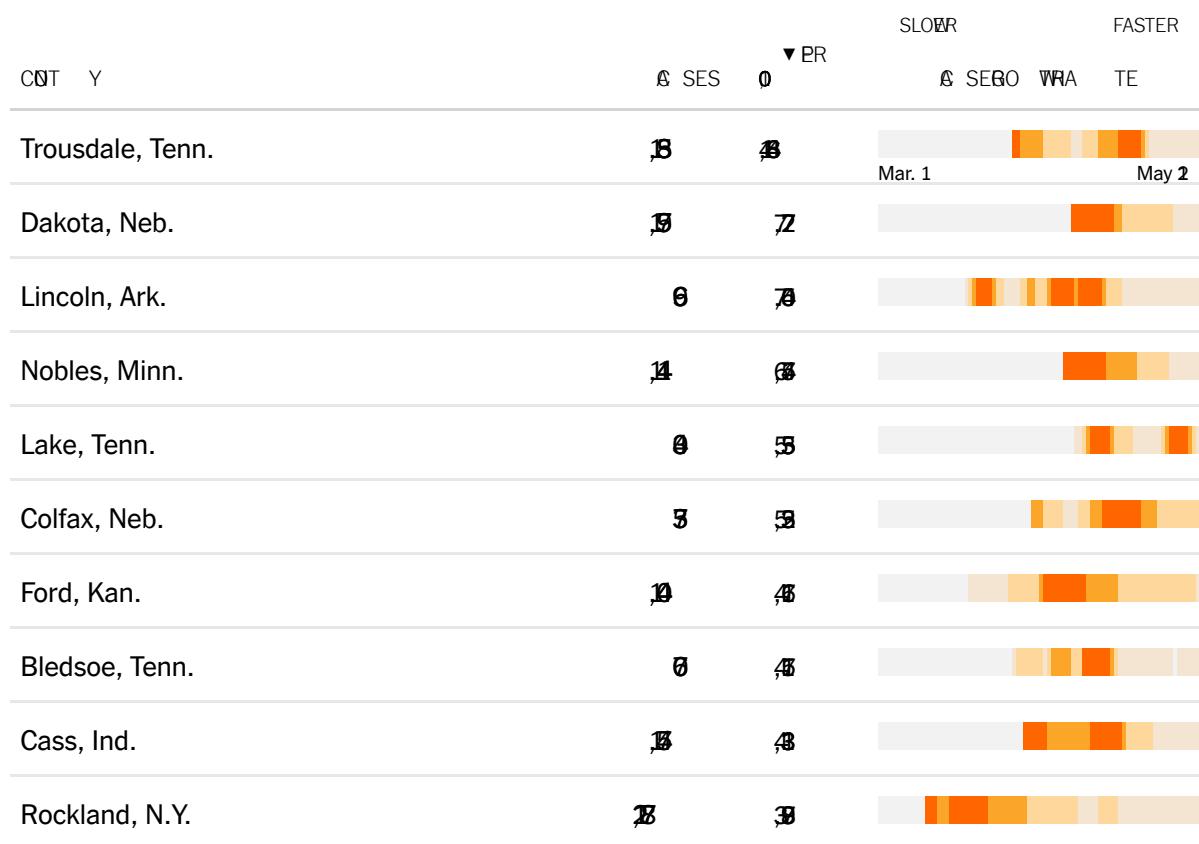
## Case numbers spike in meatpacking cities

Across the country, production at meatpacking plants and other food processing centers has slowed or stopped because of large outbreaks, including one at a Smithfield facility in South Dakota that sickened more than 1,000 people and three at Tyson facilities in Iowa that sickened hundreds of people.

The Times has identified more than 100 food processing facilities across the country with coronavirus outbreaks. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said at least 4,900 meat and poultry processing workers had been infected across 19 states, and at least 20 had died. Though outbreaks have been reported in every region of the country, the rural Midwest and South have been especially hard hit.

Some companies, including Smithfield, have refused to answer even basic questions about the size of their outbreaks. And in some places, state and local health officials have also been silent. In Kansas, state officials said there were more than 2,000 meatpacking-related cases and six deaths spread across 10 clusters, but they refused to name those facilities. In Nebraska, where the National Guard has helped with the mass-testing of meatpacking workers, state and local officials have often refused to provide details. Officials in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, among other places, have also not provided that information.

### Hot spots: Counties with the highest number of cases per resident



Show all

Note: Table includes the top counties with at least 100 reported cases when adjusted for population.

Small counties with large meatpacking industries have reported some of the country's highest numbers of cases per capita. In Nobles County, Minn., 81 workers at a pork processing plant have tested positive. In Cass County, Ind., where at least 90 Tyson workers tested positive, the number of known cases surged from roughly 0 to more than 1,000 over three

weeks. And in Dakota County, Neb., which has the second-highest per capita infection rate of any American county, roughly one of every 13 residents has tested positive.

The outbreaks have proved devastating to the immigrant communities that often supply much of the labor at those plants, as well as to the farmers who depend on the facilities for their livelihoods.

Mr. Trump recently declared the meatpacking plants to be critical infrastructure, part of an effort to keep the facilities open. But restaurants have already reported meat shortages, many grocery stores have imposed quotas on meat purchases and some farmers have euthanized animals they could not take to market. In central Nebraska, the mayor of Grand Island called for federal help testing employees of his city's hard-hit JBS USA beef processing plant. And in Illinois, where there have been multiple meatpacking outbreaks, Attorney General Kwame Raoul called for federal action to keep workers safe.

"This executive order lacks meaningful safety measures and puts workers at processing plants at risk," said Mr. Raoul, a Democrat.

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## New York: 361,300 cases have been identified

Case numbers in New York and New Jersey, by far the country's hardest-hit states, have trended steeply downward in recent days. Officials have started implementing plans for a slow, cautious reopening of the economy.

"Anyone who tells you they know the script doesn't know what they're talking about," Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo said recently. "We all wish we did but we don't."

The continuing toll of this spring has been immense. People with the virus have died in more than 40 New York counties, including more than 1,300 victims each in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties. New York City has fared the worst, with thousands of known cases and hundreds of deaths in each borough. Mayor Bill de Blasio compared the pandemic to "many Katrinas."

Even as the number of new cases has dropped, the city continues to report more than almost anyplace else in the United States. ~~And~~ about 100 children in the state have been treated for a mysterious illness that causes life-threatening inflammation in critical organs and which appears to be connected to the coronavirus.

“This is a truly disturbing situation,” Mr. Cuomo said. “~~And~~ I know parents around the state and around the country are very concerned about this, and they should be.”

Nearby, New Jersey has also suffered. More than 10,000 people in the state have tested positive for the virus, and more than 1,000 have died. ~~But~~ that state was also seeing signs of progress and beginning to slowly ease restrictions.

“There has been a steady progression across the past two weeks,” Gov. Philip Murphy said Wednesday on Twitter. ~~But~~, we all still have a lot of work to do. We can’t move forward unless we’re confident that doing so won’t move us backward.”

Though New York and New Jersey have by far had the most cases, other Northeastern states have also seen severe outbreaks. ~~Despite~~ recent improvement, Massachusetts continues to report more than 80 new cases most days. Rhode Island has one of the country’s highest per capita infection rates. ~~And~~ in Connecticut, where 80 deaths had been linked to the virus at the start of April, the death total has now passed 3,000.

See how the rate of deaths has changed over time in different states and countries.

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## h 'snatching' nursing homes

Across the country, a pattern has played out with tragic consistency: Someone gets sick in a nursing home. Soon, several residents and employees have the coronavirus. The New York Times has identified more than 800 nursing homes and other long-term care facilities across the United States with coronavirus cases. More than 1,000 residents and

staff members at those facilities have contracted the virus, and more than 3,000 have died. That means one third of the deaths in the pandemic have been linked to long-term care facilities.

Older people and those with underlying health problems are most vulnerable to Covid-19, making the consequences of a nursing home outbreak especially devastating. More than 60 deaths have been linked to the virus at a dozen facilities. In California, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, the virus has been identified in more than 100 long-term care facilities.

The New York Times is tracking the coronavirus at nursing homes and long-term care centers. Do you or a family member live or work in one of these facilities? If so, we'd like to hear from you.

"This disease creates the potential for a perfect storm in a long-term care facility: large groups of vulnerable people living together and a highly transmissible virus that may not cause symptoms in those who care for them," said Dr. Daniel Esyniak, the chief medical officer for Indiana's state social services agency.

Following critical media reports and public pressure, the Trump administration told the operators of the nation's nursing homes to let patients and their families know if there are cases of the coronavirus within their facilities. The order will require the facilities to report such cases to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention within about 24 hours or face fines.

Though many of the first coronavirus cases in the United States were tied to overseas travel, localized outbreaks have become increasingly common. New clusters in nursing homes and other settings, including a psychiatric hospital in Nevada and a date-packing facility in California, are emerging each day.

Times journalists have for weeks tracked clusters of cases and deaths across the country. The largest such outbreaks include state prisons in Ohio and Tennessee, a federal prison complex in California, meatpacking plants in the Midwest and an aircraft carrier that was docked in Guam. The deadliest outbreaks have been in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

▲ SESC ONE CTEDTO

▲ SES

Marion Correctional Institution  Marion, Ohio	
Pickaway Correctional Institution  Scioto Township, Ohio	
Trousdale Turner Correctional Center  Crossville, Tenn.	
Smithfield Foods pork processing facility  Sioux Falls, S.D.	
Tyson Foods meatpacking plant  Waterloo, Iowa	
Lompoc Prison Complex  Lompoc, Calif.	
Cook County jail  Chicago, Ill.	
U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt — Guam	
Cummins <del>bit</del> prison  Perry, Ark.	
Harris County jail  Houston, Texas	

[Show all](#)

Some agencies and facilities have refused to release the numbers of cases or deaths. More than 1,000 inmates and guards have tested positive across New York City's 10 jails, and 3 deaths have been tied to those facilities, but officials have refused to provide a breakdown for each jail.

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**Prisons or****hospitals**

The Times has counted more than 400 coronavirus infections and 2 deaths in inmates and staff at state prisons, federal prisons and local jails. The country's three largest known coronavirus clusters are in prisons that have more than 1,200 cases each.

Nearly every state prison system has at least one infection among either inmates or staff. Many of the infections have been asymptomatic, suggesting that the problem is more common than is understood. Fear and

pessimism has settled in among inmates. Riots in Kansas and Washington State were led by inmates worried about contracting the coronavirus, prison officials said.

Inmates say that they have not been kept informed by prison administrators about correctional officers who have tested positive. That has left prisoners saying they feel especially vulnerable and also concerned that they might be infected and unwittingly passing the virus on to other inmates.

“You can’t really track it and know who had contact with who,” said Dennis McKeithan, a prison inmate in Pennsylvania. “The secrecy is making things more unsafe because people won’t be able to realize, ‘Oh, I had contact with that guy myself,’ and then go ahead and get tested.”

During interviews with more than two dozen inmates across the nation, prisoners say that correctional facilities are responding to the crisis far too slowly. At Wyoming Correctional Facility in Attica, N.Y., Tracy White, 30, said that only workers on the serving line in the prison’s mess hall are required to wear masks covering their nose and mouth.

“A lot of people are nervous, tense, scared,” Mr. White said.

Social distancing, he said, is impossible. Beds are placed three feet apart. As Mr. White spoke over a prison telephone, he said another inmate was on another phone less than two feet away. He said he had cleaned the phone as best as he could, but that he was also wearing a sock on his hand to protect himself from germs.

Elijah McDowell, an inmate in Connecticut, said the sweep of coronavirus through his prison -- including the death of several inmates -- had made a bleak existence even more grim.

“Every day is nerve-racking,” he said. “I already have to fight things every day, but fighting the coronavirus, it’s not a fair fight because they keep us in the dark about a lot of things.”

At Cook County Jail in Chicago, where nearly 1,000 inmates and staff have been infected, Antonio House said he washed his hands regularly and tried to be as sanitary as possible in order to stay healthy. But he said the strain of being unable to maintain six feet of distance from guards and other inmates who do not always wear masks was at times overwhelming.

“Mentally, it’s rough,” said Mr. House, 45. “It’s scary. I’m fearful because I don’t know how my body will respond if I catch it.”

Several days after the interview, LaSheda Brooks -- who is Mr. House’s daughter -- said her father had contracted the coronavirus. He is currently recovering, she said.

## Cases, deaths continue to mount around Chicago

As some major cities have seen their cases decline, new infections have remained stubbornly high around Chicago. More than 38,000 people in the city have been infected and more than 1,700 have died. Add in the suburbs, and those numbers more than double.

Chicago’s mayor, Lori Lightfoot, said recently that many in her city had defied orders to stay home and hosted large house parties that the police have had to break up. After watching the plight of New York City, Ms. Lightfoot was taking a cautious approach to eventually reopening her city.

“People are itching to get outside,” Ms. Lightfoot said on Twitter.

“Businesses are looking at creative ways to serve customers. The key is how we do it.”

Across the Midwest, where both large metros and small meatpacking cities have been hit hard, frustration with stay-at-home orders has grown. In South Dakota, the governor threatened legal action against two Native American tribes that installed checkpoints on highways leading into their reservations. In Michigan, where protesters have gathered for weeks, Gov. Gretchen Whitmer agreed Monday to allow some businesses to reopen soon on the state’s sparsely populated Upper Peninsula and in some other rural areas. And in Minnesota, some Republicans pressed the Democratic governor to further ease some restrictions.

“We should open all outdoor campgrounds for all campers or RVs,” said State Senator Paul Gazelka, who leads the Republican majority in the Minnesota Senate. “Keep public facilities closed, and encourage people to keep to their own families.”

Mr. Gazelka also suggested that patio dining at restaurants should resume.

## Black and Hispanic Americans face worse health outcomes

Across much of the country, African-Americans and Hispanics have been infected with the coronavirus at disproportionate rates. In Illinois, officials said recently that about 60 percent of Hispanic people who were tested for the virus were positive, three times the average for other Illinoisans.

“While we can’t fix generations of disparities in the span of a few months, we must advance equity in our public health response,” said Gov. J.B. Pritzker of Illinois, who said longstanding “obstacles for members of our Latino communities are now amplified in this pandemic.”

***Read more here about the challenges Hispanic Americans have faced during the pandemic.***

In Louisiana, where about one-third of residents are black, 55 percent of coronavirus patients who died have been African-American. In Michigan, where less than 15 percent of residents are black, about 40 percent of those who died from the virus have been. In South Dakota, where about 7 percent of residents are black or Hispanic, 38 percent of coronavirus patients are members of those groups.

“Race and place are major predictors of underlying health conditions and health outcomes,” said Matías Valenzuela of the public health agency in Seattle and King County, Wash., where black people have been infected at twice the rate of white people.

But a full national picture of the racial impact was clouded by uneven reporting across states and counties. In many places, racial data for a large percentage of patients was unavailable, potentially skewing results. Other states provided no racial data.

In California, where early reports suggested that the impact of the virus was spread at roughly proportional rates across racial groups, state officials eventually issued a statement saying that black people were being hit harder there, too.

## **About the data**

In data for the United States, The Times is now including cases and deaths that have been identified by public health officials as probable coronavirus patients. Most states and counties only report figures in which a coronavirus infection was confirmed through testing. Because confirmed cases are widely considered to be an undercount of the true toll, some

state and local governments have started identifying probable cases and deaths using criteria that were developed by states and the federal government.

**Confirmed cases and deaths** are counts of individuals whose coronavirus infections were confirmed by a laboratory test. **Probable cases and deaths** count individuals who did not have a confirmed test but were evaluated using criteria developed by national and local governments. Some governments are reporting only confirmed cases, while others are reporting both confirmed and probable numbers. And there is also another set of governments that are reporting the two types of numbers combined without providing a way to separate the confirmed from the probable. The Times is now using the total of confirmed and probable counts when they are available individually or combined. Otherwise only the confirmed count will be shown.

Read more about the methodology and download county-level data for coronavirus cases in the United States from The New York Times on GitHub.

## Tackling the virus

[World](#) | [Deaths](#) | [U.S. city dashboard](#) | [New York City](#) | [State reopenings](#)

### Countries

Brazil	India	U.K.
Canada	Italy	United States
France	Mexico	
Germany	Spain	

### State by state

Alabama	Connecticut	Illinois
Alaska	Delaware	Indiana
Arizona	Florida	Iowa
Arkansas	Georgia	Kansas
California	Hawaii	Kentucky
Colorado	Idaho	Louisiana

Maine	New Mexico	Tennessee
Maryland	New York	Texas
Massachusetts	North Carolina	U
Michigan	North Dakota	Vermont
Minnesota	Ohio	Virginia
Mississippi	Oklahoma	Washington
Missouri	Oregon	Washington, D.C.
Montana	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Nebraska	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Nevada	Rhode Island	Wyoming
New Hampshire	South Carolina	
New Jersey	South Dakota	

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## What you can do

Experts' understanding of how the virus spreads is still limited, but there are four factors that most likely play a role: how close you get; how long you are near the person; whether that person projects viral droplets on you; and how much you touch your face.

If your community is affected, you can help reduce your risk and do your part to protect others by following some basic steps:

- \* **Wash your hands!** Scrub with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, and then dry them with a clean towel or let them air dry.
- \* **Keep distance from sick people.** Try to stay six feet away from anybody showing flu- or cold-like symptoms, and don't go to work if you're sick.
- \* **Prepare your family, and communicate your plan about evacuations, resources and supplies.** Experts suggest stocking at least a 30-day supply of any needed prescriptions. Consider doing the same for food staples, laundry detergent and diapers, if you have small children.

Here's a complete guide on how you can prepare for the coronavirus outbreak.

Note: Data are based on reports by states and counties at the time of publication. Local governments may revise reported numbers as they get new information. Some deaths may be reported by officials in two different jurisdictions. When possible, deaths have been reported here in the jurisdiction where the death occurred.

\*Cases in New York City and Kansas City, Mo., both of which span several counties, are grouped together. Cases in a state that have been reported without a specific county are listed as county "unknown."

Population and demographic data from Census Bureau.

By Sarah Almukhtar, Aliza Aufrichtig, Matthew Bloch, Julia Calderone, Keith Collins, Amy Harmon, Rich Harris, Adeel Hassan, Jon Huang, Danielle Ivory, K.K. Rebecca Lai, Allison McCann, Richard A. Oppel Jr., Jugal K. Patel, Julie Walton Shaver, Anjali Singhvi, Charlie Smart, Mitch Smith, Derek Watkins, Timothy Williams, Jin Wu and Karen Yourish. · Reporting was contributed by Jordan Allen, Jeff Arnold, Ian Austen, Mike Baker, Ellen Barry, Samone Blair, Nicholas Bogel-Burroughs, Aurelien Breedon, Emma Bubola, Maddie Burakoff, Christopher Calabrese, Sarah Cahalan, Zak Cassel, Robert Chiarito, Matt Craig, Brendon Derr, Brandon Dupré, Melissa Eddy, John Eligon, Timmy Facciola, Matt Furber, Robert Gebeloff, Matthew Goldstein, Rebecca Griesbach, Lauryn Higgins, Jake Holland, Jon Huang, Danya Issawi, Anna Joyce, Ann Hinga Klein, Jacob LaGesse, Alex Lemonides, Patricia Mazzei, Jesse McKinley, Miles McKinley, Sarah Mervosh, Lauren Messman, Andrea Michelson, Steven Moity, Thomas Gibbons-Neff, Azi Paybarah, Elian Peltier, Sean Plambeck, Elisabetta Povoledo, Scott Reinhard, Thomas Rivas, Alison Saldanha, Kai Schultz, Alex Schwartz, Emily Schwing, Libby Seline, Brandon Thorp, Alex Traub, Maura Turcotte, Tracey Tully, Lisa Waananen Jones, Amy Schoenfeld Walker and Jeremy White. · Data acquisition and additional work contributed by Will Houp, Andrew Chavez, Michael Strickland, Tiff Fehr, Miles Watkins, Josh Williams, Albert Sun, Shelly Seroussi, Nina Pavlich, Carmen Cincotti, Ben Smithgall, Andrew Fischer, Rachel Shorey, Blacki Migliozzi, Alastair Coote, Steven Speicher, Hugh Mandeville, Robin Berjon, Thu Trinh, Carolyn Price, James G. Robinson, Phil Wells, Yanxing Yang and Michael Robles.